

The
Catholic University Chronicle

Vol. 1.

APRIL, 1897.

No. 4.

PUBLISHED BY THE
CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY PRESS,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
1897.

[Entered at the Post-office at Washington as second-class matter.]

PRESS OF
STORMONT & JACKSON,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE Catholic University Chronicle.

Vol. 1.

APRIL, 1897.

No. 4.

COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY.

The following is the text of the paper read by the Very Rev. Rector at Pittsburg, March 24, on "The Relation of College to University":

I have taken as the topic of my address the "Relation of the College to the University," hoping to contribute a thought or two that may help to the better understanding of what is expected from both. In the time allotted to me I can but touch upon a few salient points, made manifest to me by observation. In what I have to say the college stands as the representative of undergraduate studies, while the university claims as its proper sphere the cultivation of superior or graduate work. The trend of the university to-day is so strongly toward exclusively graduate work, which leads to scientific and finished scholarship, that it becomes the college to understand its relations toward the university, and this knowledge it can best obtain by a proper understanding of its own special calling. The limiting of graduate work to the university proper is the reason for the great advance in the higher intellectual work of the age, making the aim of the university to be the development of patient, hard working investigators, and the placing within the reach of the ambition of American scholarship all the means and advantages of foreign schools, which, up to the present, have so largely attracted the graduates of our colleges and universities.

In Europe the relation between the college and the university is very clearly defined, so that little doubt exists as to the work that each has to do. We see this clearly in Germany in the relation of the Gymnasium to the University, and in France in the relation of the Lycee. In this country at present no fixed law or State system restricts or limits the scope of education in college or university; yet it is quite evident that a system is growing which will fix definite limits to the work of different schools. In the future it seems that the work is to be tested by loyalty to the system or to the co-ordination

which binds the different schools together. There are advantages in the freedom which is possessed in our country, for it leaves the college free to determine its scope. At the same time it has its disadvantages, for the college is found attempting university work, while the university finds itself obliged to do college work. There is too great a disposition to cater to the establishment of more studies upon something like the plan of general department stores. With the college there is a desire to increase its curriculum and present to its pupils a little something or everything; while the university is tempted to dabble in college work, either because of a desire to satisfy the demands of certain classes of desirable students, or because of the incompleteness of undergraduate studies in the graduates who come for university work.

It appears to me that sight is lost frequently of the distinction that necessarily exists between apparent and real progress. Take, for instance, the curriculum of studies. To lengthen it, to spread it out over various departments, to extend the courses, to attempt to cover the whole field of knowledge appears to be progress; but no one will question that the real progress which every college true to its ideal should aim at is not to be judged from the length of courses, or the departments established, but will be sought for in the perfection of each element of every course.

Real progress is the doing well of that which it undertakes to do. Consider progress as regards degrees. Will any one say that real progress is found in the numbers of the graduates who receive A. B. or M. A? Numbers sound well, make the college appear well before the public, but the real progress is to be looked for in the solid attainments of the individual graduate. Real progress is in the man whose education has been solidly grounded in the thorough understanding of the branches which belong to the college curriculum.

Look at the life and spirit of the students. Judging from some students, one would be led to believe that the great object of a student's life is a successful examination. If the college has never made the students realize that college education is something more than cramming for an examination, something more than the mere memorizing of an author's works, than the mere going through of certain schedules of study, there is no real progress. What is needed, along with the completion of the schedules and the examinations, is the spirit of work which has been impressed upon the students. The college should develop the spirit of study and of method. It should give to the young man an initiative; inspire him with a disposition to work for himself, taking hold of and carrying on successful study to learn how to think for himself.

The college possesses many advantages over the university. It has more students ; it has minds younger and more plastic, ambitious, more eager and energetic ; but these advantages involve responsibilities, and it is only by realizing them that the college will truly advance. The college is for the many ; the university for the few. The college is the home of education ; the university is the utilizing of education. It is in the college that the mind is trained for work, the faculties developed, the energies of men turned in the direction of study. The work of the college is the education of the man, the preparing of him for the university. There was much truth in that old word, which explained what the college stood for, the place of *humaniores literae*, humanizing letters, in other words, the letters that make men. The college forms the character of students and fits them for the larger and broader fields into which the university leads them. It lays the solid foundations for the after university work. The university has larger means at its disposal, provides facilities for special work ; it opens up the fields of research ; it broadens the mind ; it gives opportunities for special lines of study ; it fosters originality ; it makes specialists, teachers, scientists, leaders of thought ; it perfects men in the branches with which the college has made them familiar ; it brings them in contact with the scholarship of the world and aims to make them scholars.

There is and should be no rivalry between the university and the college, for one receives the work which the other has done and builds upon it, and consequently no true university will encroach upon the work of the college, but will be most anxious that every college should make true progress, in order that the material may be better prepared for university work. The college should never imagine that the university has contempt for college work, that it looks down upon it as inferior, or bears toward it anything in the nature of a belittling of what it does. The college is rather co-ordinated than subordinated with the university. The real worth and standing of both institutions is maintained, is preserved, by preserving that co-ordination. Interfere with it, destroy it, and the worth and standing of the schools are lowered. The only way in which the university can maintain its dignity is to be true to its ideal as a school of superior studies, as a school of research, of original work, of specialty and scholarship. The college will maintain its dignity by being true to its ideal, which is the education of men and women and the preparation of those who may desire to enter upon university work. Hence the university should not overlap the college in that which is purely college work, nor should the college enter into the field of the

university to do that work for which it is neither called nor fitted. The higher university which is the ideal of the university is the school of graduate studies in all the departments of knowledge; while the college is the school of the undergraduate studies.

The university suffers to-day because the college neglects to do thoroughly that which is purely college work, and thus is forced to supply undergraduate work at the hands of men whose lives of study fit them for something beyond the elementary and secondary in education, and thus their time is diverted from the very purpose of their lives; but this is often found necessary because of the unfitness of graduates for special university work. The college suffers because with limited means, it oftentimes aims to do university work, and thus deprives itself of some of its best talent which might more profitably be used in building up more thoroughly undergraduate studies. It wrongs the university, in that it attempts to send men out as university students who have had but the faintest kind of university training. The college is to be judged by its undergraduate work, and according to the axiom in mechanics, the weakest part of the college work is that by which the whole work is to be tested. More thorough construction, more solidity in the college education, is what is needed. Let the college give more strength of girder and beam to the structure of education, and leave to the university the completion and the ornamentation of knowledge.

Both college and university have a place in our educational system, and each truly progresses when it is faithful to its ideal in obtaining the best possible results from the student who seeks education and scholarship from its hands. The day is coming when the force of circumstances will draw the line as closely between the college and the university as State enactments do in the Old World; when the college will be a college pure and simple, and the university will be the complement of the college, forming scholars and scientists from the students whom the college has solidly trained along the lines of real progress in college life.

THE VERY REV. RECTOR AT PITTSBURG.

On Wednesday, March 24th, the Faculty and students of the Holy Ghost College, Pittsburg, tendered a reception to Dr. Conaty, at which many of the clergy were present. The Rector of the College, Very Rev. Father Murphy, C. S. Sp., extended every courtesy, and the members of the graduating

class presented a very creditable program, in which matters philosophical and scholastic were ably discussed. After the exercises Dr. Conaty addressed the faculty of the college and the invited clergy of the city, dwelling at length upon the place which the University at Washington fills in the American Catholic public, bound up, as it really is, with the best interests of the Church as well as the soundest scholarship. The crown of our system of education, it appeals to all Catholics without distinction for support and furtherance, now that it has entered into the domain of actual fact. Among other things, he said, "the University is the work of the Bishops and stands or falls as a *Catholic* institution. A blow against it is a blow against the Church. A help to it is a help to Christian Catholic scholarship." While in Pittsburg Dr. Conaty was the guest of the bishop, Rt. Rev. Richard Phelan, D. D.

Bequest of Miss Winifred Martin.—By the will of the late Miss Winifred Martin, of Baltimore, the University receives the sum of \$16,666.66 towards the foundation of a professorship in honor of her deceased brother, ex-Governor John G. Downey, of Los Angeles, California. Miss Martin had already bestowed the sum of \$5,000 on the University to found a theological scholarship. The professors and students will always owe a debt of profound gratitude to the memory of this pious and munificent lady who left her entire fortune for educational or charitable purposes.

The Very Rev. Rector on "Ideal American Citizenship."—On March 25, the Very Rev. Rector delivered an address on "Ideal American Citizenship" before the Maryland Patriotic Club of Baltimore. The occasion was the annual celebration of "Colonist's Day," or the anniversary of the coming of the first Catholic settlers to the "Land of Mary."

The Religious Life of the University.—The Very Rev. Vice-Rector has conducted a series of instructions on Fridays during Lent for the benefit of the students of McMahon Hall. The instructions were delivered in the Chapel of the New Dormitory and were well attended.

The devotion of the Holy Hour has been established, and it is a source of light and grace to all who observe this beautiful practice towards Our Lord in the Blessed Sacrament. Every Friday during the academic year the Blessed Sacrament is solemnly exposed for an hour in presence of the professors and students. The exercises close with Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

The University and the Duty on Books.—In unison with most other important educational institutions the University has protested, through a letter of the Very Rev. Rector to Senator Hoar, against the proposed duty on books, by which the cost of foreign books would be so greatly increased as to work grave damage to the cause of education.

Reception to the Attorney-General, Hon. Judge McKenna.—On the evening of March 3, the Rector and Faculties of the University were invited by Mrs. Richard Kerens, of St. Louis, to meet the Hon. Judge McKenna in the parlors of her residence, this city. A very pleasant evening was spent in the company of the distinguished Catholic member of the Cabinet, and pleasant recollections carried away of the kindly host and hostess.

At the Annual Meeting of the American Oriental Society, Baltimore, April 22, 23, and 24, Rev. Dr. Hyvernat and Father Carr were present as representatives of the University.

Gift of \$100 for Historical Works.—Several gentlemen of Hyattsville, Md., former parishioners of Rev. Lucian Johnston, S. T. L., instructor in Church History, have presented him with the above-mentioned sum for the purpose of purchasing works on English Mediæval History. Father Johnston desires hereby to express his sincere thanks for the valuable gift.

Addition to St. Thomas' College.—In October, 1889, the Paulist Fathers rented from the University authorities the Middleton Mansion, and thus from the very opening of Caldwell Divinity Hall have been sharers of its academic life and benefits. The following year, 1890, they found the necessity of enlarging their premises, and having secured a lease of the property they made the first addition. Under the administration of the present Superior, Rev. Dr. Simmons, there has been a steady increase until the capacity of their holding has been taxed to the utmost to provide for their twenty-two students and their staff of teachers. They have now in contemplation a second addition to provide for the immediate future needs of their growing community, and, indeed, the ground has already been broken. A plain but substantial brick building of three stories has been planned by L. Norris, Esq., the architect of the dormitory, and the work has been intrusted to Mr. J. O. Larcombe, the very successful builder of the last-named structure. It is to be added to the northwest end of the old mansion house and is to be thirty-two feet in width and to have an extension in length of forty-one feet. It will provide a new refectory and store-rooms on the ground floor, the second floor will be

for living rooms, and the third story will serve as the community chapel. According to the agreement the building will be ready for occupancy in the early part of September next.

The Marist Fathers Purchase Ten Acres Adjoining the University.—In the summer of 1891 the Marist Fathers purchased the old "Brooks Mansion," adjoining the University, and in September, '92, a house for theological studies was opened there. In 1895 it was found that the original building was insufficient to meet the needs of the increasing community, and a new wing was added to the old mansion, thus affording accommodations for a community of thirty persons. The experiment which was started in 1892 for the School of Theology encouraged the Fathers to bring their house of Philosophy also close to the University. But as the whole of the Marist College property in Brookland does not exceed ten acres, it was deemed advisable to secure a larger tract of land before making any more improvements or increasing the community. A few weeks ago a ten-acre lot, beautifully situated to the north of the University grounds was purchased. It is the intention of the Fathers to build on it a central house of studies, where the scholastics of the Society of Mary may pursue both their philosophical and theological courses, and where their post-graduates may profit by the advantages offered at the University in the corresponding faculties. The Marists have thus secured two of the finest college sites in the immediate neighborhood of the University.

An Acknowledgment of Work Done by Dr. Cameron.—In the *American Chemical Journal*, Vol. XIX., No. 4, April, 1897, appears a contribution by Drudorff and Mayer on *naphthalene tetrabromide*. The halogen addition products of naphthalene possess great theoretical importance from the light they would throw upon the stereochemistry of that subject. For instance, in the tetrachloride, because on oxidation phthalic acid is the only residue obtained, it would appear that the addition is entirely confined to one of the benzene rings, and theoretically there should be three modifications possible, one "cis" form and two "trans" forms, enantiomorphons to one another. So far, from the first work of Laurent, in 1833, up to the recent exhaustive work on the subjects under the direction of Dr. W. R. Orndorff, but one modification is definitely known, although a second has been described, but on doubtful testimony. In the case of the tetrabromide, from the results of many investigators, its very existence in *any* modification was denied; but the present work is a description of the general problem and a continuation of work hitherto unpublished, and, to

quote the authors, "done by Dr. F. K. Cameron, now of the Catholic University of Washington, who not only found that naphthalene tetrabromide could be made by the addition of bromide to naphthalene, but also succeeded in isolating a small quantity of the product and identifying it by a determination of the amount of bromide it contained.

The authors prepared further quantities of the material, verified Dr. Cameron's analysis, and have described the substance exhaustively, including a report on its crystallography from Dr. A. C. Gill. They attempted determinations of its molecular weight by the method of Orndorff and Cameron, but were unsuccessful on account of the instability of the material, at even slightly elevated temperatures, and resorted for this purpose to the analogies with the chlorine product, for which they publish figures for the first time. As yet, however, it is impossible to assign with any degree of certainty a stereo formula to these substances, but it seems probable from morphotropic considerations that one of the "trans" formulas would be correct.

The Origin of Petroleum.—Dr. D. T. Day, of the Geographical Survey, lectured, Thursday, March 18, on the petroleum industry. The lecture was illustrated by a number of fine stereopticon plates, and was listened to by a large and attentive audience. The beginning of the industry must be sought in China, he said. The Chinese laboriously produced a small amount of oil, not only before the discovery of oil here, but before Columbus was born. Nevertheless, the discovery was without effect on the industry's development. They still persist in using antiquated means. The Pennsylvania fields have not only contributed the modern methods of drilling artesian wells, but this oil industry really developed the western section of the State. The chief contribution given by the Ohio oil fields is the knowledge of the natural conditions under which oil has been stored. Concerning the wonderful Russian developments, he said that if petroleum were a necessary feature of a journey to the Caspian Sea we could supply ourselves with a small quantity almost anywhere from Poland to the shore of the Black Sea. When struck, oil is thrown out with great violence, and not only wasted, but an American was bankrupted by the damages he had to pay for property ruined by the wells. The question as to the origin of petroleum is neither finally settled nor is it likely to be in the near future. Every minute in the year more than a hundred barrels must be refined in the United States alone. The lecturer called attention to two bottles of oil which he showed. One was put up in Pittsburg by Samuel Kier in 1849, and showed by the old-

fashioned wood cut of the Good Samaritan that it was for medicinal use. It represented the small beginning of the great petroleum industry. The second bottle was the latest refinement made from foul-smelling Ohio crude oil at the greatest refinery in the world, near Chicago. The purpose of the lecture was to trace the industrial connection between these two extremes, and to point out the possibilities of still higher degrees of refinement.

The Everglades of Florida—Dr. D. T. Day lectured Thursday, April 2d, on the "Everglades of Florida." The lecture was devoted to an exposition of the difficulties encountered in the work of opening Florida to settlement. He referred particularly to the great difficulty of keeping up the improvements which have already been made. As late as 1890 there was no connection whatever between Lake Worth and Biscayne Bay except around by the sea. Now one can ride the whole length of the peninsula in a Pullman car to Miami and continue on regular steamboats to Key West. In explaining the formation of the everglades the lecturer called attention to Whitewater Bay, at the south end of the State. This, the lecturer said, will some time be another everglade. The everglades were once in this same condition of a bay protected by a coral reef on the seaward side. The water of the bay received much of the drainage of the everglades. This rain water, which works its way to the sea partly through thick vegetation and partly through underground streams, is charged with carbonic acid from the atmosphere and from decaying plants; then it dissolves the limestone, which makes the whole floor of Florida, and carries this in solution to the bay, depositing it as limestone mud, thus making another limestone floor south of the present mainland. This is the way the everglades are supposed to have been formed. They were once lower than now, and probably protected by a coral reef toward the sea. The water in the glades is so much higher than the bay that where the Miami River has broken through the rock it has formed a rapid over the hard limestone bed.

In describing Lake Okeechobee the lecturer refuted the idea that this lake is, as usually described, filled with thick, brown, muddy water, unfit for drinking purposes, and claimed that explorers drink nothing else in that region. The old sensational stories of the lake with ruin-covered islands and the stories which describe the everglades as a gloomy, trackless forest have attracted a few newspaper men as far as the lake, some of them hoping to find negro slaves still held by these Indians. This was undoubtedly once true, but the slaves have died off.

As a sample of the wildness of the region, it was easy to find a white man north of this lake who, at the time of the building of the first railway across the State, had never seen a negro and ran away in terror from him. The real character of the everglades is an enormous prairie of saw grass, dotted here and there with islands covered with dense forests. In the southwest is the great cyprus swamp, which really bears some relation to the gloomy forest idea of this whole region.

In spite of the hopeless outlook for making a dwelling place for man, the canal which connects the Calcosahatchie River with Lake Okeechobee has lowered the level of the lake, and this drainage to the north has reclaimed some 2,000,000 acres between it and the northern limit of the glades. The lecturer predicted the difficulties would be subjugated, but it is another problem to keep them subjugated. It is already a familiar sight in Florida to see houses and farms which have almost returned to the original condition of wilderness, but he believes that in the end this wonderful land will be drained and cleared and relieve us from much foreign dependence upon the products of the tropics.

Phenomena of the X Ray.—Thursday, March 25th, Dr. Shea gave a lecture at the University on the subject of X Rays. The lecturer gave first an account of the discoveries by Faraday, Crookes, Plücker, Maxwell, Helmholtz, Hertz, Lenard and others that led up gradually to the discovery of the X Rays by Röntgen. He then exhibited the apparatus, and in the production of the rays explained their characteristics and discussed their nature in the light of the most recent investigations on the subject, and of his own study, which has been carried on almost continuously since the announcement of the discovery, in January, 1896. The lecture was illustrated throughout by such experiments and stereopticon views as were necessary to make the discussion intelligible.

A Tribute to the University.—In *The Congregationalist* for April 15, there is a very sympathetic tribute to the University from the pen of its Washington correspondent, "G. P. M." After calling attention to the fact that "the Catholics are already on the ground with a broadly planned, puissant young university," and an appreciative reference to several of the professors, the writer has this to say: "One who visits the Catholic University, meets its professors, and studies the type of student there, comes away impressed with the high standard of its founders, their breadth of purpose, the virility and courtesy of the men one meets, and the culpability of Protestants who affect either to ignore or despise the life and purpose

of such men and such an institution. To do so is both foolish and wicked. John Fiske is a foeman whom few care to joust with, yet Professor Shanahan of this University has done it recently in a most vigorous, skillful fashion, as all may see who care to read the last number of the University quarterly bulletin. Professor Shanahan is a splendid specimen of the stalwart, refined Irish-American. To one who has known of and read Maurice F. Egan for many years, it is a pleasure to find him in his proper niche at last, interpreting English and American literature to men of diverse nationalities, and ever insisting that no man is so base as he who prostitutes gifts of observation, expression or thought to produce immoral or unmoral literature."

GIFTS TO THE LIBRARY.

A Copy of Mercator's Atlas.—The library has received through the kindness of its eminent Chancellor, Cardinal Gibbons, a copy of the famous Atlas of Gérard Mercator.

This great Flemish savant was born in 1512 at Rupelmonde, and began his career as scientific geographer in 1534, after terminating at Louvain his mathematical studies. In 1537 he published his description of Palestine, in 1538 his *Orbis Imago*, the only known copy of which is preserved in the library of the Geographical Society of New York. His *Flandria* appeared in 1540, and of that too only one copy is known to be extant. It is the property of the Musée Plantin at Antwerp. From the latter date Mercator began to construct globes and mathematical instruments as aids in the prosecution of his scientific labors. In 1569 he conceived a vast plan of cosmographical studies, according to which he meant to treat the following topics:

a) De mundi fabrica dispositioneque partium in universum;
b) de coelestium corporum ordine et matu; *c)* de eorumden natura, radiatione et operantium confluxu ad veriozem astrologiam inquirendam; *d)* de elementis; *e)* de zegnorum et tolius terrae descriptione; *f)* de principum a condito mundo genealogiis, ad emigrationes gentium et primos terrarum habitatores rerumque inventorum tempora et antiquitates indagandas.

This plan was never completed by Mercator in the order proposed, nor was it ever entirely completed. We have from him only the cosmogony, the chronology, the ancient or Ptolomaeen geography, and the modern geography. The intended genealogies and the astronomy were never published, nor were they ever finished by Mercator.

It was he who first gave to such collections of geographical maps and to descriptive works of modern geographers the name of Atlas, for reasons that he indicates in the preface of his work. The first part appeared in 1585, the second in 1590. The third part was published in 1595, after his death, by his son Rumolde. All these parts were soon published in a single volume. A great Flemish geographer of Amsterdam, Josse Hondius, issued several folio and quarto editions of it in a short time, known as *Atlas Major* and *Atlas Minor*. It was soon translated into Flemish, French, English, and German.

The copy presented to the library lacks the title page; we do not know, therefore, to what edition it belongs. It was certainly printed after 1622, for it contains a map engraved in that year. It was as certainly printed before 1638, for it contains all the maps of Mercator, including those of Flanders. We conjecture that it belongs to the year 1627. It begins with five unnumbered pages, on which are the epitaphs of Mercator, by his grandson, Jean Mercator, the letters of Reinhard Salemander and of Jacques Senstedius, Latin verses of Jean Mercator in "*Atlantem Gerardi Mercatoris avi sui*," the preface of Mercator to the Atlas, and the *Stemma Atlantis*. These pages are followed by a treatise "*De mundi creatione et fabrica liber*" (pp. 2-28). Here the Atlas properly begins. The maps are distributed as follows: I. *Orbis terrae typus*, containing Europe, Africa, Asia and America (pp. 29-40). All these maps are executed according to Mercator, the map of the world and that of Europe by Jean Mercator, Africa and Asia by Gerard Mercator the younger, and America by Michael Mercator. On page 33 is a notice of Josse Hondius to the effect that he has inserted through respect all the maps of Mercator, but has also added new ones. II. The northern countries, the North Pole, Iceland, Ireland, Scotland, England, Sweden and Norway, Denmark, Prussia, Levonia, Lithuania, Transylvania, the Tauric Chersonnesus (pp. 41-104),—in all, some thirty maps, nearly all signed "*per Gerardum Mercatorem cum privilegio*." This was the third part of the original Atlas, published in 1595, after the death of Mercator. III. Spain and Portugal (pp. 105-126) nine maps, not all, however, from Mercator. IV. France, with a frontispiece, and Switzerland (pp. 127-188) twenty-six maps, more than half of which are from Mercator. V. Belgium, with a frontispiece (pp. 189-218), eleven maps, of which nine are by Mercator. VI. Germany (pp. 219-283), twenty-five maps, twenty-one of which are the work of Mercator. VII. Italy, Styria, Slavonia, Wallachia, Servia, Bulgaria, Roumania, Greece (pp. 284-331), all of the twenty-three maps being from Mercator. VIII. Africa (pp.

332-340), the five maps are the work of Hondius. IX. Asia (pp. 341-363), with twelve maps from Hondius. X. America (pp. 364-374), with six maps: America, New Spain, Virginia, Cuba, South America, Straits of Magellan. XI. An Index, unnumbered, to the maps of England, Sweden and Norway, France and Belgium; each country has one page allotted to it.

This rare volume contains in all 374+20 pages and 152 maps. In it are treated three principal branches of geographical science—physical geography, which deals with the actual form of the globe; mathematical geography, or the science of the relations of the earth to the rest of the universe, and political geography, which looks on the earth as the dwelling of man. From this view point the Atlas of Mercator marked an incalculable advance beyond all similar contemporary publications. Nevertheless, the author owes his scientific immortality not so much to the general perfection of his work as to the invention of the projection that bears his name, called also cylindrical, polar, tangent, by which the parallels are so reduced and disposed upon the map that at every point of it the ratio between the degrees of longitude and latitude is equal to the ratio between the same degrees of longitude and latitude on the globe itself.

The original large maps of Mercator are extremely rare; they are, indeed, the precious treasures of a few great libraries. But they are no longer so inaccessible, owing to their reproduction in fac-simile. Joneard printed at Paris (*Monuments de la Géographie*, 1854-1857) eight plates from the copy of the *Weltkarte* that exists in the *Bibliothèque Nationale* at Paris. In 1875, eleven plates of the celestial and terrestrial spheres were published at Brussels in photolithographic fac-simile, at the expense of M. Jules Malou, Minister of State. In 1879 the Geographical Society of New York reproduced the *Orbis Imago*, at the instance of a Belgian savant, M. Van Ramdonck, but on an insufficient scale; hence, in 1888, a phototypical fac-simile, original size, was published. The city of Antwerp had already done the same in 1882 for the nine plates of the *Flandia*.

Although the Atlas was often printed, copies of it are far from common, and the location of every one is known, though we must confess that the number of those known to exist is increasing.

Mercator was a little of everything,—philosopher, mathematician, geographer. He was imprudent enough to mix up theological matters, that lay outside his sphere, with his own great labors; hence, the Atlas figures on the Roman and on the Spanish Index. The Master of the Sacred Palace, Brother

Maria Brasichellensis indicates, in his *Index Expurgatorius*, the passages to be corrected, notably in the opening treatise on the Creation of the World. The most important contains the error of traducianism. In the geography itself he found nothing blameworthy except the dedication to Queen Elizabeth. The *Index Expurgatorius* of Sandoval is much more severe. It exacts the suppression of the whole "*liber de mundi creatione et fabrica*," and in the geography itself indicates seventeen passages to be corrected. For most of the details in this brief notice we are indebted to the studies of M. Van Octroy, of the Belgian Army, in the *Revue des Questions Scientifiques* for October, 1892, and April, 1893.

Publications of the Parker Society.—In addition to several other gifts to the library, Rt. Rev. Bishop Messmer, of Green Bay, has lately presented the University with a number of very valuable works. The most important of these is the complete publication of fifty-six volumes of the works edited by the Parker Society, of England, established in 1840 for the purpose of reprinting "the works of the fathers and early writers of the Reformed English Church." This collection is positively indispensable for the period of English Church history that begins with the Reformation of the sixteenth century.

The Bridgewater Treatises.—Besides the above, the Rt. Rev. Bishop of Green Bay has also presented to the library some thirty other volumes, including twelve volumes of Pickering's edition of the Bridgewater Treatises on the power, wisdom and goodness of God as manifested in the Creation. They include apologetical writings of Chalmers, Kidd, Whewell, Bell, Roget, Buckland and Kerby. To these must be added the *Memoirs* of Thomas Hollis in two volumes, with plates by Bertalozzi, a set of the works of the Anglican Archbishop Leighton in four volumes, the Pickering edition of Prof. Smith's *Lectures on Modern History* in five volumes, and several works of Carena relative to the Inquisition. The University expresses its gratitude to the Rt. Rev. Bishop for the many useful volumes on theology and apologetics which he has been so generous as to procure for it.

Albert G. Hall, Esq., Washington, D. C.—Gordon Duff, Information for Pilgrims unto the Holy Land. London, 1893.

Rev. Joseph H. McMahon, New York City.—F. Ozanam—Dante and Catholic Philosophy in the thirteenth century. New York, 1896.

P. Cudmore, Esq., Faribault, Minn. (Author).—The Battle of Clontarf. His Autobiography. Has England a Right to Govern Ireland? (Ms.)

Department of War.—War of the Rebellion. Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies. Vol. XLIX.

Smithsonian Institution.—A. McAdie—Equipment and Work of an Aero-Physical Observatory.

Canadian Patent Office, Ottawa.—The Canadian Patent Office Record for March.

Université de Liège, Belgium.—M. Ansiaux—Heures de Travail et Salaires.

Department of Agriculture.—Fourteen different Bulletins.

